

NEW CUBAN SPECIES OF UROCOPTIDÆ.

BY CHARLES T. RAMSDEN.

UROCOPTIS (IDIOSTEMMA) PILSBRYANA n. sp. Pl. I, figs. 3, 4.

The shell is white, truncate, retaining 14 or 15 whorls in the adult stage, the truncation closed by a very convex plug; upper third tapering, the remainder cylindrical. Whorls flat, the last two or three convex; base with a very weak revolving cord or none. The surface is dull, with sculpture of low axial ribs, which are narrow and weak in the middle of each whorl, enlarged at both ends, which abut against ribs above and below, the ribs being, as it were, continuous from whorl to whorl. In the upper part of the shell, some of the ribs are hollow, as in *U. uncata*. Where unworn, the surface between ribs is finely, sharply striate axially. The last whorl is shortly free in front, and near the aperture it is dilated peripherally and flattened above and below. The aperture is small, shortly fusiform, the narrower part peripheral in position. The peristome is expanded at the outer part, elsewhere reflected. Internal axis is simple and slender in the first three whorls, then a spiral lamella bearing a few projections arises, soon followed by corresponding hooks from below, forming a stage of about two whorls where there are pairs of converging hooks. This is followed by a stage in which there is a broad, smooth superior lamella, and strong hooks arising from the basal partition at intervals of about half a whorl (fig. 4). Finally, in the last two whorls the hooks disappear and the spiral lamella becomes low and finally disappears.

Length 15.5, greatest diameter 3.8 mm.

Length 16.5, greatest diameter 3.6 mm.

Locality, "La Hembra," Monte Toro, Guantanamo.

This remarkable species closely resembles *U. uncata* externally, but differs widely from that, and from all other known species, by having a smooth spiral lamella in the whorls of the cylindrical part of the shell. The peculiar axial armature of *U. uncata* and other species of the subgenus *Idiostemma* has been figured by Pilsbry in his monograph of *Urocoptidæ*.

BRACHYPODELLA (GYRAXIS) TORREANA, n. sp. Pl. I, fig. 1.

The shell is extremely slender, retaining the apex perfect (two

left figures) or losing very few whorls (two right figs.) in the adult stage; widest at the upper third; white. Whorls 25-26, rather strongly convex, the first four smooth, the rest regularly and closely striate, the striae nearly straight, strongly oblique, about as wide as the intervals. Last half whorl free and deeply descending, sharply striate. The free part is cylindrical and forms about one-fifth of the total length of the shell. Aperture circular, oblique, with broadly flaring, trumpet-like peristome. Internal axis very slender and gyrate.

Length 17.3, greatest diameter 1.8 mm.

Length 15, greatest diameter 1.7 mm.

Locality, "La Hembrita," Monte Toro.

This charming species is related to *B. brooksiana*, but differs by the less swollen shape, more numerous whorls and shorter "neck" of the last. Moreover, the last whorl is cylindrical in *U. torreana*, but in *U. brooksiana* it has a conspicuous basal keel. Specimens of *U. brooksiana* are figured, pl. I, fig. 5, for comparison with the new species. By the want of a basal keel and the convex whorls, *B. torreana* is more nearly related to *B. turcasiana*, a far smaller species. Named in honor of my friend Dr. C. de la Torre.

The figured types have been deposited in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

A NEW CUBAN SPECIES OF BRACHYPODELLA.

BY CARLOS DE LA TORRE.

BRACHYPODELLA (GYRAXIS) RAMSDENI, n. sp. Pl. I, fig. 2.

The shell is very slender, the greatest diameter contained 12 or 13 times in the length, whitish, slightly shining, widest at about the upper fourth, composed of about 25 whorls, adult shells usually having lost a few. The whorls are convex, and the last five or six have a rounded ridge (or basal carina) above the suture, and a slight concavity above the ridge. The last half whorl is free and descends spirally in a long "neck," the basal carina prominent on the upper half of the neck, but gradually disappearing, leaving it nearly cylindrical near the aperture, which is triangular-rounded, oblique, and very small. Sculpture of rather irregular, very oblique striae; the